

From the New York Herald, August 20.

## Still Later from the North.

The news from General Sherman's army is important. It is reported at Louisville, Kentucky, that on Tuesday night General Sherman started from Chattanooga, and met the rebel force under General Wheeler at Greysville, eighteen miles distant. A severe engagement ensued. General Sherman was severely wounded. Colonel Steadman of the Fifty-first Indiana regiment, was killed. A rebel force is reported at Cleveland, Tennessee, and a Union brigade has left Chattanooga for that place. This is all the news of interest we have from the Atlanta region.

FROM THE VALLEY.—There is nothing new from the Valley. Sheridan's movement is not regarded in Washington as a retreat, but as only "obtaining an advantageous position," commanding all the avenues of approach to the Potomac. Sheridan has taken a position which enables him to move upon the enemy with entire confidence, no matter at what point he may appear. The forces of the Upper Potomac and the approaches to Harper's Ferry and the various gaps are covered by his army.

THE STEAMER TALLAHASSEE.—The British Admiral Hope, at Halifax, has ordered the steamer Tallahassee to take in no more coal, so that she will sail with three hundred instead of five hundred tons of that essential material. It was reported that a United States steamer was watching her outside of Halifax harbor.

From the "General News" article of the Baltimore Gazette, of the 20th, we make the following extracts:

THE BATTLE ON THE NORTH SIDE.—A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the details of this spirited affair. From these we gather that Gen. Birney did actually capture the works in question, capturing quite a number of prisoners, and that he held possession for some hours. During the afternoon, however, the enemy massed an immense number of troops in front of Birney, and recaptured the position by throwing a heavy force between his two brigades, which were separated from each other by a ravine, and by opening upon them an enfilading fire. Under these circumstances, Birney was compelled to abandon the works he had captured in the morning, and to fall back out of range of the artillery, which had been brought to bear upon him.

The Federal cavalry, under Gregg, attacked and drove the enemy from some works on the New Market road, but were attacked in turn and driven back upon their infantry supports. In this engagement, Col. Gregg was severely wounded.

The Washington Chronicle says that though it has been reported that fifteen hundred prisoners have been captured from the Confederates on the North side of James river, it would be safer to put the number down at five hundred. We are also told that one of the objects of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from digging the canal across Dutch Gap. A few men had been drowned and a considerable amount of stores swept off, before Grant interrupted the operation.

FROM THE VALLEY—SHERIDAN'S RETREAT.—General Sheridan, who started on the 9th from Halltown, Va., to drive Early up the Shenandoah valley, bringing him to battle, and, if possible, defeat him, advanced with this intent as far as Strasburg; but in consequence of the capture of his supply train he soon afterwards fell back to Winchester, reaching that place on Tuesday last. His sudden return from an expedition on which necessary high hopes were based, has caused quite a trepidation all along the border, and has given rise to innumerable rumors, some of which may be true, but the most of which are undoubtedly false.

The only trustworthy accounts of the movements upon the Valley and down again, are that frequent skirmishing took place during the advance on Strasburg, and that a cavalry fight occurred near Strasburg in which the Federal troops were successful—the Confederates losing two stands of colors, twenty-four officers and 276 men taken prisoners. On the other hand Sheridan lost by capture a detachment guarding a signal station near Strasburg, and also 500 men; who were subsequently sent up the mountain to regain the position. He also lost near Berryville, 72 wagons, forming the greater part of his supply train, and 150 of the escort.

## SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS—WHEELER'S OPERATIONS.

The telegrams in regard to Wheeler's operations at and around Dalton are exceedingly muddled. On Sunday and Monday last, Wheeler is reported to have attacked the Federal garrison at Dalton, and to have been put to flight in great confusion by troops sent to the relief of the garrison by Gen. Steadman. It was now represented that Steadman, in advancing from Chattanooga, three days later, met Wheeler at Graysville, North of Dalton, and that eight miles distant from Chattanooga that a fight ensued in which Gen. Steadman was badly wounded and Colonel Straight, of Indiana, killed. In an account of this affair the result is not stated; but in a telegram from Nashville, it is reported that Wheeler was defeated. Another Confederate force was on Wednesday last at Cleveland, a point on the Knoxville road, Northeast of Chattanooga. A brigade had been sent from Chattanooga to drive off the enemy and re-occupy Cleveland.

## THE TALLAHASSEE.

It is reported that the Tallahassee is blockaded at Halifax by a Federal gunboat.

But from Halifax direct we learn that up to noon yesterday the Tallahassee had not been blockaded as reported. She had taken on board some three hundred chaldrons of coal, and intended to increase the quantity to five hundred chaldrons; but the English Admiral cut that station forbade her receiving any further supply. If not intercepted in the meantime, she was to have sailed last evening.

The Gazette says there was a sale of gold at the Baltimore Board, on the 19th, at 253, an advance of 2.

It is reported that when the first Greek fire shell exploded in Charleston, a contraband clapped his hands and shouted: "See dar, Hell's laid an egg!"

## THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 181.

## A Fight with Deserter.

We are informed that Mr. W. W. Parker, of this county, having lost several sides of leather from his plantation in Nash county near Rocky Mount, ascertained that it was stolen by deserters. He thereupon applied to the proper source for a force to arrest them, which he readily obtained. He immediately repaired with his force consisting of a few of the reserves, to his plantation and made a search for the deserters, but failed to find them. It seems that the deserters got wind of his movements, and ambushed him and his force upon the road leading from his plantation to his home in this county, and when Mr. Parker and those with him passed by them, he was fired into by the deserters, whereupon a fight between them took place—about thirty shots having been fired between the contending parties—Mr. Parker was wounded, a buck shot having passed through the fleshy part of his arm—no other damage done to the party with Mr. Parker. None of the deserters were captured, but it is thought that several of them were wounded. Mr. Parker's force was only four, that of the deserters six.

Such things are becoming to be a crying evil in our country—the only remedy for it, is to visit summary punishment upon these miserable rascals when taken.

In connection with this matter we will state, that a few nights ago, some of the militia officers of this county captured a deserter in this county, who was promptly delivered to Lt. Darley the Enrolling Officer of this county, who also promptly started him to Raleigh under guard—we are informed that he escaped from the guard at Goldsboro' and is again at large.—*Tribune's Southerner.*

## Peace Meeting in New Hampshire.

The Boston Courier gives the following account of a mass meeting of the citizens of Manchester, New Hampshire, last week, "for the purpose of consulting on the best means for the early restoration of peace."

A Peace Club was formed, of which William Little, Esq., was elected President and a constitution adopted. Mr. Little proposed the following platform as a basis of action for the club:

Whereas, We believe that a Republican Government consists in the consent of the governed, and that if certain States should compel others by force of arms to unite with them, we should not have a free government, but a despotism; and,

Whereas, Knowing that the Federal Union is founded in compromise, and that war begets hate, and if continued, can result only in dissolution or the slavery of military despotism, therefore

Resolved, That to make an effort for the restoration of peace and a free government we hereby form ourselves into a Democratic Peace Club, placing ourselves to use all honorable means to place an administration in power that shall bring this war to an immediate close and that shall, with mutual confidence and good will, make every effort to settle our national difficulties upon a basis of a restored Union under the Constitution, and if that cannot be effected, then upon some other basis which will give peace to our distracted country on terms alike honorable to every section.

## A Rich Scene.

In the Canadian House of Assembly, last week, they had quite a spirited debate on the bill to prohibit the use of hoops and crinolines, introduced by Aikins. We publish a few of the most brilliant passages:

Mr. Dismore was an ardent admirer of hoops from childhood. He was born with a love of hoops. When he was a child of ten, he used to go to the window, and look at the hoop of the lady that was in store for him. Later in life he swallowed a ring, which resulted in a hoop-in-conjugal, and even now the sight of an empty hoghead brot, tears into his eyes.

Mr. Brown complained that it was impossible now to choose a wife, since her defects were so hid by hoops, and enveloped in crinolines, that the naked—

Speaker: Order.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Speaker—

Speaker: The honorable gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Speaker, the naked—

Speaker: Hold your tongue, sir.

Mr. Brown: The naked—

Speaker: Upon my soul, Brown, cork up, or I'll have you arrested.

Mr. Brown: Permit me to explain, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: (yelling) clear the galleries of ladies, Mr. Sergeant.

Mr. Brown: In the name of the seventeen graces and fifteen muses, Mr. Speaker, let me apologize; then I only meant to say that hoops and crinolines have reached to such a rotundity that it was impossible to arrive at the naked—

Speaker: (frantically) death and blue devil! Stop, or I'll brain you with the mace—

Consider the impropriety of—

Mr. Brown: (wildly) Truth! truth! truth! naked truth, was what I was going to say.

Mr. Dismore understood his honorable friend to say that people could not pass along the street without being assaulted by "high waisted" women, having been built in from Lake Ontario could not, but be aware that the character of every member of the House was affected by such dam.

Mr. Talbot objected to such impropriety language.

Mr. Dismore protested against interruption.—He was going to say by such dam—

Mr. J. Cameron: The honorable member should not swear in that dreadful manner.

Mr. Ross: Wasn't doing anything of the kind; but would be tempted to do so, if not allowed to finish his sentence, but such a dam, (order, order) a dam, (confusion) he would repeat it, by such a dam, ( tremendous uproar.)

Mr. Wright stood up and moved, amidst the wildest confusion, that Mr. Ross be expelled from the House for such awful language.

Mr. Ross (black in the face) exclaimed that damaging statements was all he meant to say when he was interrupted by a fool.

Mr. Talbot: Who is a fool?

Mr. Ross: Foolish ass.

Mr. Cameron: Who's an ass?

Mr. Ross: (wildly) Foolish ass—assertion of profanity.

## YANKEE RECRUITING NEGRO CAPTURED AND KILLED.

On Monday morning a solitary picket near Cowards bridge, 10 miles below Kingston, was seen in the distance towards him, with a large club in his hand. The picket halted the negro and ordered him to surrender, when he threw down his club and approached the picket apparently in a peaceable and submissive manner.

On coming within striking distance of the picket, the negro drew a large knife from his bosom and commenced cutting in a most furious manner.

The picket grappled with the ruffian and called for a comrade who was not far distant, by whose assistance he succeeded in overpowering and binding the infuriated assailant, but not until he (the picket) had been severely cut about the neck and arm.

The negro was sent on a recruiting expedition, but he will not return to tender an account of his mission. He suffered the penalty due to his murderous intentions. We have heretofore warned the people to be on their look out just for such ruffians.—*State Journal.*

A GOOD RULE.—A certain rich man, who is very rich, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: "My father taught me never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was as free to play; and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is the only way to prosperity." Let every one who reads this do likewise.

MULE BIRDS.—A British paper gives a report which will be interesting to many readers of the *Courier*, prone to bird-fancying or ornithology for sport or science. In an aviary at Christ Church, Hants, belonging to Mr. Hunt, the naturalist and taxidermist, are three mule hybrids, between the pheasant and the quail. Their plumage is very beautiful, portending of both parents. The birds are quite tame.

There are no longer any Federal troops on the mainland of Texas.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY in the Southern Confederacy, to sell the best of implements of the *Courier*, for repairing and renovating Cotton and Wool cards. We will sell county agencies or will sell the set of implements, (costing good and responsible person to use them in the future.)

The set (costing \$75.00) is all that is required for the agent to begin with. This is a very profitable business. Address: J. H. CARLISLE & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

ONE of the most desirable situations in Greensboro', North Carolina. Dwelling contains six rooms, stable large, other outbuildings convenient, and in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENDOW, Greensboro', N. C.

MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S FEMALE INSTITUTE, (BARBARVILLE, NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C.)

THE EXERCISES of this Institute will be commenced the 1st of October, 1864.

The services of SIGNOR TORIANI and other eminent instructors have been secured for the Institute.

For Circular and information, apply to the Principal, aug 15 lawst

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, August 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation of the Treasury Notes, the following STANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the \$100 notes, at 60 per centum on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds, after the expiration of ninety days.

Any agent for the sale of the above bonds, who is hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 60 per centum. G. A. TRENNOLM, Secretary of the Treasury.

Desirable Real Estate For Sale.

FIVE miles from Greensboro', on the road leading to Salem, and in 2 1/2 miles of the Garden College. The tract of land is 221 acres, about one-third cleared, and the balance in original growth of oak, chestnut, &c. There is upon the place a young orchard of three years' growth, containing the most rare and choicest selection of Peach, Apricot and Apple trees, numbering 1000 trees. The improvements are, a superior two-story White Dwelling with nine rooms, all furnished with the best of furniture, and a large 1000; two excellent out-houses for servants, with good brick chimneys; one store-room and smoke house; a superior barn and stables; a word, the improvements are considered equal to any in the country. In the yard is a well of water that cannot be surpassed. This place being in the healthiest part of the State and near the Danville railroad and the thriving town of Greensboro', makes it the most attractive property on the market. The owner would sell or exchange it for property in Raleigh.

Address, Box 86, Raleigh, N. C. aug 3-lawst

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS BEARING 6 PER CENT PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, August 8, 1864.

By the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the redemption of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity therewith.

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required.

G. A. TRENNOLM, Secretary of Treasury.

(Signed) aug 23-lawst

JOB WORK

Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

## For Sale.

A No. 1 article of Syrup this day received. Call soon, as it will go off fast, by the gallon—two doors below the Express Office.

Also for sale a House and Lot, with three rooms, near the Railroad Depot. A. H. KIRKHAM, aug 23-lawst

Auction Sales—Sorghum Boilers.

NEXT Saturday, August 27th, at 11 o'clock, I will offer to the highest bidder, One Hundred Plates of Iron for Sorghum Boilers.

Commission Merchant, Greensboro', N. C. aug 23-lawst

Bonds for Sale.

CONFEDERATE Eight per cent. Bonds, long dates, for sale, at 150 and interest.

Apply to R. G. LEWIS, Raleigh, N. C. aug 24-lawst

Valuable Iron Property for Sale.

W Iron Works, formerly known as Briggs' Forge, consisting of near eleven thousand acres of land, about one thousand of which is cleared and very fine farming land. There is a abundance of excellent ore, including the celebrated yellow ridge ore bank—some 15 or 20 horse Steam Engine, over 150 feet of Iron Pump, Ropes, Chains, &c., for raising ore; a Saw and Grist Mill, and three hot blast Forge Furnaces, all in successful operation.

There is also a very heavy Rolling Mill, containing six sets of rollers and machinery necessary for rolling iron, and the same will be sold separately, if desired. The growing crop will be sold if the purchaser desires. There is a good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings at the works. For further information, address, at White Pine, Gaston county, N. C. aug 24-lawst

A Boy Abandoned.

A DEEPLY DISTRESSED MOTHER, calls on the kind and sympathizing people of the community, to aid in the recovery of her little son, who left his home in Harrett county, last week, and has been traced to Raleigh, and from there to Goldsboro', where he was seen last Sunday. His name is JOSEPH BLACK, but he passes under different names. He is nearly eleven years old, remarkably well grown for his age, and is a very smart boy, and has a scar on one of his feet, has dark skin, dark brown eyes, hair cut close, has a tolerably high forehead, and was dressed in common homespun clothing. He is suspected of having gone to Wilmington.

All good people are appealed to, to aid in restoring him to his deeply distressed mother. All charges for his arrest and detention will be cheerfully paid, and compensation, if required. Address: J. H. CARLISLE & CO., Raleigh, who will communicate with you.

MARY A. BLACK, Harrett county, N. C. Aug 24-lawst

HEADQUARTERS ARMY N. V., August 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54.

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such persons are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, which increases their own responsibility to the laws they violate.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtlessness or negligence, of the shame and disgrace that will befall upon themselves and their families, if they fail to return to the manifold demands of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say, that a prompt and voluntary return to duty will at least mitigate their offense, and entitle them to a prompt amnesty.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety of the country requires that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen. Officer.

J. C. McLean, A. A. Gen. aug 23-lawst

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C., Raleigh, Aug. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. General Orders No. 3, paragraphs III, IV, and V, Headquarters Reserve N. C., current service regulations, are hereby confirmed.

II. All Exemptions of persons within the Reserve, will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for Detail of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the company from the county in which the applicant resides shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated, and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circular No. 5, 8 and 29, Bureau of Conscription, current service regulations, and the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1862, approved by the President.

In cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furlough for sixty days will not be granted, when the party would, within that time, become eighteen years of age. In cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between forty-five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the company of Senior Reserves from the county in which he resides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Company, according to country and congressional district. Thirdly, All applications herein referred to, required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the commandant of the company, to the office for final action, instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.

JOHN W. HUNTSDALE, A. A. Gen. The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville News, Charlotte Democrat and Winston Sentinel copy seven times.

Postponement of Sale.

THE SALE advertised to take place on the 3d of August, at Eliza & Cohen's Store, is postponed in consequence of unavoidable circumstances, until the 25th of August, at which time it will certainly come off.

aug 1-lawst S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

AIKAM'S SALVE.

THIS Salve has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is now offered to the public with the guarantee that it possesses all the valuable healing properties claimed for it.

It cures, bruises, burns, scalds, rashes, felons, blisters, ulcers, excoriations, rising and gathered breasts, and for all wounds of every description, it will be found eminently successful in affording relief and effecting a cure.

It is peculiarly adapted to wounds exhibiting symptoms of erysipelas.

Reference is made to the following persons who have used the Salve, and can testify to its healing powers:—P. G. Snowden, Serg. P. C. 8; Dr. Banks and Berry, Pittsburgh; Rev. Robert B. Salton, Rector of St. Basil's Church, Pittsburgh; Hon. A. Reicher, Col. Henry A. London, Dr. W. F. Harille, member of Examining Board 7th Congressional District.

For sale by P. F. PESCUPO, Raleigh, and other Druggists in the State, and at the same time place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided half interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred acres, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one hundred and fifty acres of which is in cotton. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided half interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred acres, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one hundred and fifty acres of which is in cotton. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. 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# The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN,  
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
addressed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

## The Situation.

We have passed through this campaign with such unvaried success, that anything like a disaster or reverse, affects us as much as a victory to the enemy would under ordinary circumstances. Unquestionably the last move of Grant was a bold one, and conducted with much determination, and to a degree of success highly advantageous to the enemy. The possession of the Weldon Railroad, and the rapid establishment of entrenched lines, covering his flank and looking to his rear, renders it necessary for us to storm him in his works, or to leave him in control of this line of communication, and to this extent to deprive Gen. Lee of this source of supply. But this by no means gives the enemy either Richmond or Petersburg. On the contrary, it necessitates either the extension of his lines to such a degree as materially to weaken them, or else it removes him from his base of supply, leaving open a point between him and the river to the inroads of raiders from us. The Danville road is still left, and we presume every effort will be directed to secure it intact. Grant is not so near to it now, as he was when he occupied the Petersburg and Richmond road near the Half-Way House, and it is not possible that he can hope to extend his line yet further to connect with it. He relies, undoubtedly, either on wholly destroying the Weldon road and moving by the flank towards the Danville line, or else he expects to damage the latter by raids from his present position.

Gen. Early has driven Sheridan back to wards Harper's Ferry, without being able to provoke him to battle. He has, however, pursued him and captured many prisoners, and can either cross into Maryland with reinforcements, or else may complete his work of gathering the harvest in the Valley, at the same time threatening Washington and Pennsylvania; or he may dispatch a portion of his force to Gen. Lee, and be content to gather the crops and hold Sheridan in check, should he again move up the Valley.

From Atlanta we have had no news for some days. Whether it is reported to have done much damage to his rear; and at last accounts there were two reports from Dalton, one allowing him successes at that point, the other contradicting it.

The report from Senatobia of the capture of Memphis, has not been confirmed, though there are circumstances corroborating it, which give us ground to hope that it may be so. We have for some time been led to expect important and satisfactory developments from the Southwest, in a short time.

The guerrillas have made a daring entry into Illinois, and are menacing South Indiana. Kentucky seems to be ripe for revolt; and we draw the most favorable auguries from the confident tone of the Richmond press.

What we want is force—MEN. If the unfortunate system had not prevailed of seeing how few could be got along with—if more rapid efforts were made to force back to duty the deserters who have abandoned their posts—if stern and prompt punishment were meted out to those who hold out against the offers of pardon and require to be arrested, and if the State is made too hot to hold them, the ranks of our armies will be replenished. We understand that both the State and Confederate authorities are pushing with much energy to accomplish the work of reform in North Carolina; and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when a recalcitrant opposer of his country, nor the teachers of such opposition, will be allowed to rest a foot within her borders. All the evils of desertion which we now suffer, are clearly traceable; and it is a melancholy feature of our law, that the poor ignorant dregs is only to be reached and shot, while he or they who stimulated the discontent which led to the desertion, remain in impudent defiance of the public sentiment, and to the hazard of the public, to gloat over their escape.

If those who without counselling, nevertheless encouraged, or rather "egged it on," were held responsible, it would do more good than a line of battle extending from Moore county and Forsythe and Wilkes. That there are such men, everybody knows. In no instance should the perpetrator of personal violence be spared. For him there should be a speedy and exemplary punishment. We speak in the cause of human life, individually and collectively, and for the interest of the whole country.

## Mistake.

When we stated in our issue of Monday, that the enemy had been driven from the Weldon Railroad, we felt authorized to make the announcement on the authority of what we deemed entirely reliable information. It seems we were premature. Marshal Ney was so likewise, when he dispatched to Napoleon that he had reached Quatre Bras, and this error of fact was a main cause of the loss of Waterloo. Happily, our repetition of what appeared an authentic statement, cannot have so disastrous a result. We endeavor to be precise, but in this instance we were misled, and our informant was, also.

Gov. VANCE'S Proclamation, in this paper, goes to the people with an impress of his earnest conviction of the great evil of desertion, and his fixed determination to arrest and terminate it. It speaks the language of pardon and forgiveness, to the misguided who return to their duty and avail themselves of the Executive clemency; but to the criminal who continues in his guilt, and the perpetrator of outrage, it denounces the judgement of the law—which is to be executed by the whole power of the State. It also gives a timely warning to exempt, who are held out of the service by the Executive certificate, that this certificate will be revoked so soon as their usefulness ceases.

The proclamation might, because of its patriotic purpose, its lenient spirit and its solemn counsel, to effect its object, but we greatly fear that its influence is materially weakened by the seditious counsels which still set at defiance the public peace and safety. So long as the soldier and his family are taught that the war will have no end—that the Government is a despotism that means to perpetuate itself by the power of Provost Marshals—so long as he and they and the people are taught that the popular elections are controlled by bayonets and that the Government is powerless to make peace—in other words, so long as sedition and terrorism are permitted to be published, the incentive to the soldier and to the people to love their country, reverence its Government and institutions, and do their duty, is withdrawn—and the incentive to hate it, to abandon its service, and to refrain from performance of duty, is substituted therefor. Such teaching utterly thwarts the Governor's efforts of clemency, and renders force the only alternative. Will the people of North Carolina continue to tolerate these malign influences? Will the Judges take note of them? If so, it is vain to expect quiet, order and patriotic performance of duty. We have sought to look forward to, but outrage, desertion and murder.

## Details.

We have examined the law allowing details to producers on their giving bond to sell their surplus to Government at government prices; and we are satisfied that it embodies in the obligation all produce on hand—not to come, but the existing produce also.

Yet there are many persons who are violating this obligation and are even selling last year's corn at over a hundred dollars a barrel. Every officer in the military service should put an eye on such men, report them, and have them conscripted at once.

A hundred dollars a barrel for corn! With such a crop of wheat, such a surplus of old corn remaining, with gardens filled with vegetables, and orchards with fruits, and the largest prospect of corn and peas now within a short period of ripening! Such a practice from any citizen, is war upon the Confederacy. We recognize how good citizens are drawn into the current of such practice, and it can only be remedied by the restoration of general confidence, and the social determination to uphold the currency. Communities acting in concert, alone can remedy the evil.

There are good men who have never followed the crowd to do evil—who have maintained low prices, and abounded in charity. Their names are known and are honored. They are serving the nation as usefully as soldiers in the field. There is every incentive to all men who love their country, to go and do likewise.

## Courtesies to the Enemy.

General Beauregard has issued Special Order No. 15, ordering that no communication whatever should be held between our pickets and those of the enemy. Some Confederate officers, as well as soldiers, may read with advantage that order, which speaks of "the moral disgrace incurred by troops in anything like voluntary or unnecessary association with the savage foes, who are not only warring against us, but persecuting our women and children and destroying private property. The hands of such a foe are unworthy the friendly or courteous touch of a Confederate soldier."

The soul that prompted those words is in the cause. Earnestness of nature is as essential in a soldier as an orator. We would rather listen to one electrical outburst of a "forest-born Demosthenes," than a dozen classical orators as perfect and as cold as the statues of the great masters. When the two are united, we have the highest style of eloquence; and when genius and patriotism are united in a military man, we have the model which all soldiers may do well to study. Such a warrior is Beauregard. He is not fighting for glory or the display of science. The powerful machinery of his intellect is used by the inward fires of a fervid and intense devotion to his country. No one more clearly comprehends the nature of this contest, or the character of the enemy with whom we have to deal. A man of true humanity and gentleness, he has none of that false chivalry which fights wolves and panthers in kid gloves and recognizes midnight burglars and highway robbers as honorable fencibles. "Order No. 15" is the true fire of the Southern flag.

MOSBY'S LAST EXPLOIT.—Mosby's last affair was one of the most brilliant of his eventful career. The editor of Lynchburg Virginia has seen a letter from one of his command, which states that with only 250 men, they attacked a Yankee brigade, guarding a train, and captured 414 mules, 30 horses, 150 head of cattle, a lot of clothing, and burnt upwards of 50 wagons. They only encountered a portion of the brigade, as their operations were confined to the rear of the train. Mosby only lost two men, one a Mr. Adie, of Leesburg. The fight took place near Berryville.

## The News.

We received no Petersburg papers yesterday, and are therefore without any further particulars of Sunday's fight than those given by telegraph yesterday, or of any operations around that city than those we published yesterday. "We received the Richmond papers of Tuesday, but they contain nothing later. They report Col. L. mar of Georgia mortally wounded, and state that reports had prevailed that Gess Anderson, Barton and Finnegan had been killed, but happily, the reports prove untrue. The enemy are reported to have destroyed several miles of the Weldon Railroad. The Richmond Sentinel says Grant will disengage before many days that he has only hastened the period when he will be forced to leave the James.

From the Valley, we have nothing additional. A private letter says that when our cavalry reached Front Royal the Yankees left, and were falling back towards Martinsburg.

YADKINVILLE, N. C., Aug. 20, 1864.  
Editors Confederate: Please publish the vote below. I have seen the vote of this county published two or three ways, and none correct:

GOVERNOR:		
Vance,	533	
Helden,	245	
Vance's majority,	288	
SENATE:		
Col. Speer,	651	
Col. Horton,	176	
Col. Speer's majority,	475	
COMMONS:		
Col. Cowles,	869	
M. Nicholson,	116	
Col. Cowles' majority,	754	
SHERIFF:		
S. T. Speer,	765	
B. C. Myers,	199	
S. T. Speer's majority,	566	
VOTE OF 4TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT:		
Col. Speer,	1422	
Col. Horton,	1195	
Col. Speer's maj.,	227	

All of the candidates were for Vance, but Conservatives. Very respectfully,  
S. T. SPEER, Sheriff of Yadkin.

## Why Chambersburg was Burnt.

According to a letter from Maryland in the New York Herald, the burning of Chambersburg, Penn., over which the whole South rejoiced, was done in retaliation for the burning of the houses of four gentlemen in the Valley, which villain acts were committed by order of General Hunter. The letter writer in the Herald says that "just before leaving Williamsport General Early made some public remarks in regard to the burning of Chambersburg, which are of interest. He said that he ordered \$100,000 in gold to be demanded of the town; and that if the demand was not complied with in three hours the town was to be burned; that the sum of money demanded was to reimburse Andrew Hunter, Wm. Lucas, E. J. Lee and Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, for their losses caused in the destruction of their property by order of General Hunter, and that he felt perfectly justified in the course he had pursued. He explained how General Hunter had burned the house of his (Hunter's) cousin, in Jefferson county, Virginia, and taken that cousin (Andrew Hunter) off as a prisoner, and said that the act was a brutal one, because the inmates of the house were not allowed time to save even a portion of their clothing. In concluding, he said it would be the future policy of the rebel government to retaliate in the severest manner for all barbarities practiced against them. He delivered these remarks in a calm, firm manner. In a private conversation he said that no man more than himself deprecated the necessity of such an act as the one committed at Chambersburg, but that he sanctioned it, believing he was doing his duty to those people who had suffered by General Hunter's orders; and again, because he believed that by retaliation such barbarous practices would be sooner discontinued than in any other way. He was particularly severe on General Hunter, and said that, should he fall a prisoner into their hands, his lot would be a hard one."

We are glad to see it announced by General Early that our Government has determined early at the eleventh hour, to retaliate to the full all acts of barbarity that the enemy may commit. We trust that this policy will be carried out without flinching, for while we, in common with every humane minded man, deprecate the cause which necessitates such retaliation, it is one over which our government can have no control, and which can only be removed by the enemy conducting the war on civilized principles. General Early has taught them this in a fearful lesson it is true, and by "the light of the burning houses of Chambersburg," the northern people will see that two can play at the game of destruction.

The following is a copy of the order under which Gen. McCausland burned the town of Chambersburg:

HEADQUARTERS,  
ADVANCE FORCES, C. S. A.,  
July 29, 1864.

To the Municipal Authorities of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania:

The houses of Andrew Hunter, Esq., Alexander R. Boteler, Esq., and Edmund J. Lee, Esq., citizens of Jefferson county, Virginia, having been burned by order of the officer commanding the Federal forces in the department called the "Department of West Virginia," I have directed that you pay for the said houses, to be handed over to the owners, the sum of \$100,000 in gold, or its equivalent; or, if that cannot be produced, \$500,000 in currency Northern funds. In default of the payment of this money, your towns directed to be laid in ashes, in retaliation for the burning of said houses and other houses of citizens of Virginia by Federal authority.

(Signed) J. A. EARLY,  
Lieutenant General, C. S. A.

We return thanks to those of our subscribers who have paid or promised to pay their subscriptions in provisions, wood, &c., at old rates. We are ready to trade with any one who pleases to do so in "the old way."—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We should like to get some of our subscribers to pay us in the same coin. Who will first propose? Don't all speak at once.—*Eds. CONFEDERATE.*

## Latest News from the North.

From the New York Herald of the 19th inst., we get the following interesting summary of news:

Gold opened at 267, advanced 1/2 per cent., and fell at the close to 267 1/2.

The Herald's money article says: The statement of the national debt for the week ending the 16th inst., shows an increase in the sum total of no less than \$17,764,720, making in all \$1,949,714,555. The balance in the Treasury has declined two millions, leaving \$14,674,859.

Virginia 6's are quoted in New York at 55 1/2; Missouri 6's 68.

PEACE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.—THE CHICAGO NOMINEE TO BE COMMITTED TO AN ARMISTICE AND CONVENTION ON TERMS.—SPEECHES OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM AND FERNANDO WOOD.

The Mass Peace Convention met in Syracuse, New York, on the 16th. There was a large attendance. The most prominent men present were Vallandigham, ex-Governor Weller, of California, Fernando Wood and Judge Oederunk, and a number of others. After spirited speeches from Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, the Convention adopted an address and resolutions, which we will publish to-morrow.

Mr. Vallandigham was the principal speaker on this occasion. His speech was strongly for peace. Referring to the war, and contending that peace could never come by the sword, he said:

War has been tried. The President has had all the men and all the money he demanded. Never was there such an example of submission by a people. Nothing has been wanting that constitutional power conceded or that audacious usurpation could take from the people. And what is the result? With more battles fought by the three greatest conquerors of the world in any five years of their power, is the Union restored? No. A single State brought back? No. Is the constitution maintained or observed? No. Are our liberties respected? No. Have we had a free press, free assemblies, the right of habeas corpus or arrests by due process of law? No, no. How is it in a material point of view? A debt of nearly four thousand millions, a daily expenditure of nearly fifty millions, and a currency worth about thirty-eight cents on the dollar, which two months ago was worth one hundred per cent. more than it is now, and which two months hence will be worth one hundred per cent. less. Ruin is impending; and now, in the fourth year of the war, what better is the prospect of success by war? We failed in 1861 and 1862, not for want of courage; for no braver men ever went to battle. The campaign of 1863 opened under more auspicious circumstances, and we were told that the rebellion would be speedily crushed out by force of arms; but the end of that year found us but little advanced. The campaign of 1864 opened with the largest armies the war had yet seen—those armies, composed largely of three years' veterans—and concentrated for attack on two or three vital points, and with what result? Let the record of carnage and blood answer.

Having tried war so long, and now try some other means? We were trying conciliation and compromise. We attempted to a necessity. You have had your trial. You have tried war for four years; now let us try our plan.

To-day it is not a war for the Union or under the constitution, and the eyes of the people are being opened to this fact. Hence it is that through all the States the cry for a cessation of hostilities is being loudly uttered. He regarded the call for five hundred thousand more men as a confession that the war is to be prolonged through 1865. If you send more men demand that the war shall be successful and conducted to the end for which alone it was inaugurated. In June last, in his Philadelphia speech, Mr. Lincoln said this war would continue at least three years longer, and he and you are committed to that policy. There is but in the way of avoiding such a calamity, and that is by a change of President through the ballot-box.

At Chicago we propose to nominate a candidate who will inspire the confidence of the people; a statesman imbued with love of liberty and respect for the constitution, and all its guarantees and reservations. He expected that the candidate would be committed to a suspension of hostilities and a convention of the States; that is what a vast majority of the delegates of the Northwest are committed to. As to men, we have no special choice. Let us be united, disregarding all personal and minor considerations for the sake of the cause, and if successful, we will have rescued the constitution and secured to ourselves and our children civil and political liberty. Arbitrary arrests, military trials and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, as well as of the press, will close forever in the United States. He believed a re-union of the States possible. The South has proposed, through her press and through agents, to meet us to see if we cannot agree, so that peace and prosperity will be once more restored to the country. They, too, are tired and weary of the war. They, too, want an armistice and a convention.

The next speaker was Hon. Fernando Wood. He reviewed the history of the government for the last four years, referring to the overtures for a cessation of hostilities as made through himself two years ago, the effort of Vice President Stephens to get to Washington, and the recent conference of Mr. Greeley with the rebel commissioners at Niagara Falls, as evidence that the South is tired of the war and wants peace, and that, would be attained through the success of the Democratic Union.

Ex-Gov. Weller, of California, also spoke. He reviewed at some length the history of the administration, denounced as arbitrary and unconstitutional many of its acts, and expressed himself in favor of an armistice and convention of the States, believing that the people of both sections want peace, and are determined to have it. He was followed by a number of others, when the meeting adjourned.

Cats.—The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says: "There are a couple of spinsters in Green—monomaniacs in their way—who have been trying to see how many cats could be multiplied from one pair. They began with one pair when the rebellion broke out, and as the kittens have grown and multiplied, their number now reaches the alarming number of four hundred and forty cats and kittens!"

Franklin, hearing the remark that what was lost on earth went to the moon, asserted that there must be a deal of good advice accumulated there.

## For the Confederate.

Railroad Female Relief Association.  
List of Contributions from July 27th to August 18th.

July 27.—Mrs. Bryan Green, 2 lbs of butter and vegetables.

August 2.—Mrs. Laurens Hinton, a bag of vegetables.

August 3.—Miss Penelope Jones, vegetables, apples, butter and milk. Mr. Rufus Ivey, half lb cider.

August 6.—Mrs. Willis Whitaker, 4 chickens, 1 dozen eggs, 2 loaves bread, vegetables and milk; Mrs. David Hinton, vegetables.

August 10.—Donation from Forestville, delivered to the President by Mrs. Peterson Dunn and Mrs. Bell, and contributed by the following ladies: Mrs. M. Hunter, Mrs. M. Davidson, Mrs. M. Lander, Mrs. Bottom, Mrs. Ann Ferguson—vegetables, 4 gallons of milk, 16 lbs of butter, 24 chickens, 3 jars of pickles, apples, 5 bundles of old cloth.

Mr. T. P. Burgwyn, 1 lb of flour.

CHATHAM CONTRIBUTIONS.

Miss Kate Long, 6 chickens, 4 doz eggs, and vegetables; Mrs. M. A. Olive, onions, butter, eggs and chickens; Mrs. Dr. Barry, 4 chickens, 3 doz eggs and vegetables; Mrs. N. M. Hill, six chickens, vegetables, herbs, linen, and 2 bushels apples; Mrs. John Womack, 4 chickens and vegetables; Mrs. James Moore, 1 peck of dried fruit, 2 jars of pickles, and a lot of old linen; Mrs. J. Davis, 1 bushel of apples, 1 bushel of potatoes, 1 bushel of flour, 1 bushel of vinegar; Mrs. O. S. Poe, vegetables; Mrs. Long, black tea; Miss Euphemia Long, 3 chickens; Miss Laura Hanks, 1 package of lint and 9 of herbs; Mrs. J. A. Leach, 5 chickens and vegetables; Thos. B. Harris, 1 bushel of Irish potatoes, 6 lbs of butter, and vegetables; Mrs. Henry Burns, 3 doz eggs, 2 chickens, butter and vegetables; Mrs. Eliza Gregg, 3 doz eggs, 1 peck of onions; Mrs. Manrice Wood, old lard; Mrs. Maria McClenahan, butter and eggs; Robert P. Alston, 1 peck of apples and 2 lbs of butter; Mrs. Adeline Alston, Irish potatoes, onions, mustard and red pepper; Mrs. Nettie, vegetables; Mrs. John J. Jackson, vegetables; J. Small, 2 bushels apples, 1 bushel potatoes; Mrs. Timm, 1 peck of onions; Mrs. P. Waddell, 1 bottle catsup, 1 bottle of pulverized thyme, and vegetables; Wm. Griffin, potatoes and onions; Mrs. Betty Phillips, half bushel potatoes, 2 chickens and 1 doz eggs; Mrs. Jno. Manrice, chickens and vegetables; Mrs. Dennis, vegetables and chickens; Mrs. C. Cotton, butter, chickens and vegetables; Mrs. Geo. Thompson, chickens and vegetables; Mrs. Wright Cotton, 1 bushel potatoes, 1 loaf of bread, 1 barrel of vegetables; Mrs. Dr. McClenahan, a large variety of vegetables.

Editors Confederate.—I visited the Pettigrew Hospital to-day as a Manager of the Ladies' Relief Association, and after getting through with our baskets, and had commenced putting up to leave, we discovered the enclosed note, which had been dropped in the basket unknown to us. I send it to you to publish, knowing that such tokens of gratitude will be appreciated by the Association, and that it will stimulate them to go on in their noble work.

PETTIGREW HOSPITAL.

August 20, 1864.

Ladies of Rulegh Relief Society.—Your daily visits are much appreciated. To-morrow I return to duty. I leave with you the gratitude of my heart. If spared to see the close of this awful war, and memory will often revert to your kindness. May God bless and prosper you, is the sincere wish of

A PATIENT.

## From Petersburg.

We are permitted to make use of the following hurried private note for our columns:

PETERSBURG, August 21st, 1864.

I again report myself safe, not out of a fight, but out of the most extreme game of "prison-base" you ever saw played. We charged the Yankees on the Railroad, in company with Mahone's brigade and Colquhoun's on their flank, and held in their front; we drove them at least a mile; they made no fight but surrendered by regiments. The number of prisoners taken will reach four thousand. Night came on and put a stop to the game. We have been strongly reinforced and so have the enemy. The fight was renewed this morning. The only information I have received is, that we have driven them from our line of breastworks and captured their line of skirmishers. Our brigade occupies its original position in trenches, about a mile deep and mud and water. The enemy has just made a heavy demonstration in our front, but we opened on them so heavily that they did not advance.

I wish I had time to give you a full account of the game of "prison-base." Sometimes we were prisoners and then we would reinforce and capture our captors, and vice versa. We lost from our brigade only about twenty-five in missing and two or three casualties. It was decidedly the richest thing I ever saw. We were all drenched in the rain; in thick woods, got out of the moon not shining we soon got lost; came out about 10 o'clock at night completely broken down. Gen. Clingman was severely wounded in the calf of his leg. He is a gallant officer, he was right up with us all the time.

The Fayetteville Observer, complaining of the detention of that paper on the cars, says:

What is the cause of this delay? We fear that the traveling mail agents fail to do their duty; that they do not put out the mails at Morrisville, Durham, &c., but carry them up the road to be brought back at some future time, one or more days time. Are we right in this conjecture? And if so, is there any remedy? If wrong, what and where is the cause of the delay?

We have cause to make the same complaint. Our Daily subscribers in Chatham say the Confederate instead of being put off at Morrisville as the cars go up the Road, is carried on and delivered a day or two afterwards. This is a great outrage upon Publishers, and we hope the Post Office Department will have the neglect remedied.

PROMOTED.—Capt. Edward Mallett, who has been in command of the 61st N. C. Regiment in the fight around Petersburg, has been promoted to the Majority of that Regiment—a promotion won by gallant deeds, and a position he has shown himself capable of filling with honor to himself and usefulness to the service.

## For the Confederate.

List of Officers confined at Fort Delaware, belonging to the 1st Reg't, N. C. Inf'y: Lt Col J. N. Harrell; Captains—H. D. Fowler, N. J. Whitthurst, T. L. Johnson; Lieutenants—J. B. Coffield, E. A. Carver, W. H. Day, J. M. Guther, J. A. Hartsfield, J. M. Harget, A. J. Howser, J. A. Latham, J. J. McMillian.

All well.

August 7th, 1864.

Some Yankee editors are under the impression that the "Rebels" in the Trans-Mississippi Department are endeavoring to cross the Mississippi, while others seem to think that a portion of Kirby-Smith's forces are already en route to Hood's army. Some persons who live on this side the Potomac, and who pretend to be posted about such matters, are of the same opinion.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. BARNES, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

No telegraph received up to the hour of going to press.

### New Advertisements.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN'L OFFICE,  
Richmond, Aug. 9, 1864.

EXTRACT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.

V. Paragraph I, General Orders No. 63, (current series) is thus amended: All detailed men, (including those between 18 and 45 years of age), will report to, and be commanded by the General of Reserves in the State in which they have been assigned or detailed, who will organize them into companies and battalions. It is not anticipated that they will be called out, except in emergencies occurring in or near the counties of their residence; nor will service be exacted of them beyond those counties and counties contiguous thereto, except that companies hereafter formed may be required to perform service in repelling raids along a line of railroad running through their respective counties. All exemptions are allowed, and invited to enroll themselves with such companies, so as to be prepared to aid in defending their homes when menaced by the enemy.

[Signed] S. COOPER,  
Adj. and Insp. Gen'l.

Official—Jno. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

Headq'r's Reserve North Carolina,  
Raleigh, Aug. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

I. Pursuant to General Orders No. 67, paragraph V, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated August 16th, 1864, Local Enrolling Officers will proceed at once to organize the detailed men, of whatever kind, in their respective counties, into companies, battalions, or regiments, and to report the names and residence of the officers elected.

II. All exemptions are invited, and earnestly requested, to attach themselves to companies thus to be organized, for home defense.

Arms and ammunition will be issued as soon as the companies are formed.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.

aug 25-64 JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel, copy seven times.

### BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and counties, and are lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, evincing shame and obliquity upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country; and, whereas, General Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, August 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority:

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided deserters, to return to their homes, and to report to the proper authorities, and to accept promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities, full and complete pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens; and this promise shall hold good for THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms, that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that every man who incurs the law will be treated without exception, when caught, as well as against their siders and others, in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation, orders will be issued to the entire militia of the State, to turn out for their arrest; and I hope, by time and due diligence in his pursuit, he will be successful, and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and to report to the proper authorities, in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to them, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, and I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 24th day of August, 1864.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. McPHERSON, Private Secretary, 20.

All the daily papers in this State shall publish all other papers, two weeks, and send bills to Executive Department.

### Stolen.

ON the night of the 21st inst., from my lot, in the town of Henderson, one light Sorrel Horse, black face, with one white hind leg; some 6 or 7 years old. Any information so that I can get him home, will be suitably rewarded.

aug 24-64 JOHN JENKINS.

HEADQUARTERS BARNES' BRIGADE,  
Aug. 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

TWO many members of this brigade have been long absent on various pretexts. Conscription officers and others must be urged to have these parties arrested. No indulgence should be shown skulkers and cowards, while true and brave men are always at their posts. Officers absent without leave for 30 days, must be promptly reported or dropped from the rolls. Enlisted men so absent must be advertised and treated as deserters. Those on sick leaves and furl